

LEST WE FORGET THE DEMOCRATIC LEGACY

The war is over but the expenditures of the Democratic administration during the war are not a closed incident. They cannot be, nor will they be, a closed incident during the lifetime of this generation because it has to pay off the debts which these expenditures saddled on the back of the American people. Wherever taxes and economy are issues this year, Democratic war expenditures necessitate the tax bills of this year.

To win the war it was necessary to purchase immense quantities of all kinds of supplies and materials; to build ships and camps; to provide munitions, ordnance and other military equipment. But it was not necessary, in order to win the war, to contract for ridiculous quantities of supplies far beyond all possible needs of the greatest army the United States could throw into Europe.

Scandal in Supplies

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to contract for 41,000,000 pairs of shoes for 3,500,000 men.

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to buy 945,000 saddles for only 86,000 cavalry horses.

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to buy 2,850,853 halters, or more than seven for each four-footed animal owned by the government.

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to buy 1,637,000 horse brushes, or over four for each four-footed animal owned by the government.

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to purchase 2,033,204 nose bags, or more than five for each four-footed animal owned by the government.

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to purchase 1,148,364 horse covers, or three for each four-footed animal owned by the government.

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to buy 712,510 complete sets of spur straps, or 36 sets apiece for each office entitled to use them.

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to buy 149,456,611 bread cans for 3,500,000 men.

It was not necessary, in order to win the war, to purchase \$21,000,000 worth of ambulance harness when our ambulance service was all motorized.

Yet the billions of dollars expended in the above enumerated waste go to make up the total war cost which the Democratic party says was justified and which the taxpayers of this country are now paying off and will continue to pay off during the lifetime of this generation.

"Lest we forget"—This waste of hundreds of millions of dollars is included in the debt which the Democratic party left as a legacy to the Republican administration and to the taxpayers of this generation.

To win the war it was necessary to contract for all sorts of material supplies and labor, but it was not necessary, in order to obtain such contracts, or to win the war, to throw down legal safeguards against waste, graft and fraud, leaving the government unprotected.

"Wide Open" Contracts

During all the years prior to the war the United States government, through legislation and executive safeguards against scandal and graft orders, had been erecting barriers and in connection with public contracts and the administration of public funds. At the time the United States entered the war the federal statutes required that all government contracts must be let by open competitive bidding and that all contracts must be made in writing. The purpose of this was obvious. It is a fundamental practice in all private business. Six days after the declaration of war with Germany an executive order was issued by the War department dispensing with the requirement of competitive bidding. By common consent, apparently, the requirement of written contracts was dispensed with.

With this safeguard wiped out, thousands of contracts during the war period were made verbally. There are numerous cases on record where they were made over the telephone or through third parties without even so much as written evidence of their existence, much less their terms. Furthermore, it became a rule, rather than an exception, during the war, that no contract entered into by the government, either verbally or otherwise, contained any provision for its cancellation in event the war ceased and the need of the materials or the work performed under the contracts no longer existed.

"Lest we forget"—Throughout the war this "wide open" condition of letting contracts prevailed. By no stretch of the imagination, by no distortion of the truth can it be argued that it was necessary to invite and permit such conditions in order to win the war.

Scandalous Contracts

Due to this procedure, thousands of contracts were awarded which could not stand the test of honest scrutiny.

As a fitting climax to two years of profligate waste and expenditure of the public's money under "open contracts" the Democratic Congress, two days before it passed out of existence, March 4, 1919, enacted the Dent law. This act, named after the Democratic chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, gave to the Secretary of War practically unlimited and arbitrary power to settle all claims against the War department. It did not provide for any auditing or investigation of such claims. It was claimed this was done in order to facilitate the settlement of war contracts. To quote from remarks made by Representative Graham, of Illinois, Chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Expenditures in War Department, on the floor of the House, May 18, 1922:

"After the passage of the act it was found that thousands of claims existed for which there was not a scratch of a pen as evidence. Over 30,000 claims were filed before a board set up by the Secretary of War, and as a result of the operations of the board up to January 4, 1922, \$484,425,566.11 have been paid out, much of it without the existence of a contract, most of it without an accounting, and practically all of it without any legal justification at all, except in the language of the Dent act itself. During the Sixty-sixth Congress the protests of the Republican majority in this House against actions of the War department on these claims were frequent, but the protests were unavailing. To illustrate the loose and grossly inexcusable way in which these claims were allowed, in a recent summing up by Brigadier General Lord, Chief of Finance of the Army, he finds on an audit of approximately one-tenth of these paid claims there has been overpaid, in these few settlements to war contractors, \$46,000,000."

"Lest we forget"—All of this waste of money, paid without presentation of contracts or without any evidence of the government having received anything in return, is claimed by the Democratic party to have been necessary in order to win the war!

This profligate waste of money is included in the debt which the Democratic party left as a legacy to the Republican administration and to this generation of taxpayers.—Ex.

WOULD KEEP CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

A Compulsory Attendance Law is being urged by the Children's Code Commission which will be better correlated with the Child Labor Law.

Children under sixteen years of age are leaving school before they complete the eighth grade of school because of the requirement of only eight weeks attendance at school for children fourteen years of age or over if they are compelled to support themselves or others dependent upon them.

The Child Labor Law requires completion of the eighth grade of school as a prerequisite for a work certificate. The standard proposed for subnormal and retarded children may not be as high as for normal children, but it is considered hazardous to these children and to society to dump them out of the school into our industries because they clog up the present school system. Provisions for special classes for subnormal and retarded children are therefore advocated.

The standard of the Child Labor Law is now higher than that of our Compulsory Attendance Law. It is the aim of the Commission to bring these two laws together so that all children will be either at school or at work, or both at school and work up until the age of eighteen years.

Mexican families are now permitting their children to work in the sugar beet fields. Sometimes the eight weeks' requirement is observed but more often this provision is allowed by local authorities to serve as a loop hole for escape from school.

RED CROSS NOTES

St. Louis, Mo., October 24.—That the work done by the Red Cross in relief of sufferers from the flood in the Rio Grande Valley was appreciated by all the citizens of that section, is evidenced by the following letter sent to Manager Starr Cadwallader of the Southwestern Division by A. L. Stanford, Mayor of Lyford, Texas, and chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee:

Lyford, Texas, Sept. 30, 1922. Manager, Southwestern Division, American Red Cross, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir: Your representatives, Mr. Baker and Mrs. Mitchell, were here today for the final "go over" of their work in relieving the unfortunate ones who were sufferers in the Rio Grande flood. I want to assure you that our people deeply appreciate the work they have done. The splendid personal work and encouragement given our people is worth as much or more than the money given. We especially commend the work of Miss Kelly among our Mexican citizens. The American Red Cross will always be

thankfully remembered by citizens of Lyford and vicinity.

Very truly yours,

A. L. Stanford, Chairman, Relief Committee.

MAYOR AN EGG JUDGE

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24.—One of the slogans in the last city election campaign in Kansas City was "Frank G. Cromwell knows his eggs." Evidently he did and does, for he has been invited to judge the egg contest at the American Royal Live Stock Show poultry show. This will be a contest for the most perfect eggs exhibited and will be graded according to varieties. Mayor Cromwell has been in the butter and egg business for several years and has built up a real reputation as a judge of eggs, both as to quality in appearance and candling out possibilities. The egg contest will be only one of many features for the American Royal Poultry Show. It will be the only recognized 1922 poultry show to be held in Kansas City and it will be given a prominent place in the new American Royal building which has

just been completed at the stock yards.

Unwelcome.

Small invalid (as her mother closes the door on the doctor)—Mummy, I don't think I like that gentleman. If he calls again, please tell him that I'm not well enough to see him.—London Punch.

If people must have high interest for the money they deposit in a bank, they must take the risks of loss. A State bank at Oswego, Kansas, closed last week, as they could not realize on their assets. There were over \$67,000 of certificates of deposit, payable on demand, drawing four per cent interest. The State Banking Department has ruled that the certificates should specify a certain date of payment and not draw over three per cent per annum, or they do not come under the State Guaranty Bank Law, and the holders must take pot-luck with others on the assets. So if you have any such certificates on any bank in Kansas, you better have them changed or the "Goblins" will get you if you don't watch out."

FREE
GOLD
WATCH
KNIFE
AND
CHAIN
FREE

Men's Army Last
Work Shoes
\$1.98

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

This special offer for a limited list of preferred buyers who are anxious to buy their Shoes at the right price with preferred service assured.

Positively not good after
November 4th

VIOLA'S

NOW
IS
THE
TIME
TO
BUY

Men's Genuine Calf
Skin Dress Shoes
Goodyear welt solid
Leather
\$2.98

1000 Pairs at a Sacrifice

We aim to further increase our patronage—yes our friendship, with a sweeping reduction in our entire stock of SHOES.

This is the time of the year when merchants are getting better profits on shoes. We shall reverse this method and give you REAL BARGAINS. Not only regular bargain prices but REAL CUT PRICES on every pair of shoes, (rubber goods excepted.) To make it a real interesting sale we are quoting prices on quality groceries which will COMMAND your attention. If following prices do not convince you, you certainly are a hard nut to crack.

LADIES' OXFORDS

Black Patent leather	\$3.25
Tan Oxfords, Goodyear welt	4.00
Tan Oxfords, Goodyear welt, sport	4.00
Tan Oxfords, Goodyear welt, wing tip	4.00
Tan Oxfords, French toe	3.95
Black Oxfords, French toe	3.95
Black vici, small sizes 2 1/2 and 3 1/2	2.95
Black 3-strap oxfords	3.25

LADIES' STRAP SLIPPERS

Black Patent Flapper, Goodyear welt	4.98
Black Patent Vampire, Baby French heels	4.98
Black Patent 1-strap, low heel	2.25
Black Patent 1-strap, low heel perforated	3.98
Black Patent 2-strap, white moccasin trim	2.98
Black Patent 2-strap Vampire, military heel	2.98
Black Patent 3-strap Latest Fad	2.98

LADIES' COMFORTS

Black Kid, military heels	2.98
Black Kid, low heels	2.89
Black Kid, low heels, (Special)	2.25
Black Kid, low heels, oxfords	2.25

LADIES' SHOES

Black Vici, walking heel	2.98
Black Vici, hand turn	3.48
Black genuine kid turns	3.98
Tan calfskin, Goodyear welts	4.98
Tan vici, walking heel	3.98
Tan calf, built to wear	3.50
Tan calf, perforated toe	3.48

BOYS' SHOES

Black Bluchers for school wear, 1 1/2 to 2	1.78
Black Bluchers for school wear, 2 1/2 to 6	2.13
Brown dress, 1 1/2 to 2	2.48
Brown Dress, 2 1/2 to 6	2.98
Brown calf dress, Goodyear welt, 2 1/2 to 6	3.75
Brown Elk Blucher, a bear cat for wear	2.98

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Black, Brown, and Patent, extra flexible soles, solid leather, very best to be had, sizes 5 to 8, \$2.49; 8 1/2 to 11, \$2.69; 11 1/2 to 2, \$2.89	
Brown calf dress, solid all through	3.15
Brown calf dress, solid all through	3.25
Black vici, 3 to 5, \$1.15; 6 to 8, \$1.25	
Black white tops, 4 to 8	2.25
Brown vici, 4 to 8	2.25

Viola Sample Store

South Main Street

HAYS, KANSAS

Opposite Depot

LOOK! LOOK!

Bread Knife
FREE

Return 100 Wrappers from
our Blue Ribbon Bread and
receive this excellent knife

FREE
THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY